

## TRIBUTE TO BRUNO NOWICKI

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an outstanding gentleman, Mr. Bruno Nowicki, ninety years young, on the occasion of his Testimonial Banquet on October 11, 1998 at the Polish Century Club in Detroit.

Bruno Nowicki was born in Poland and came to the United States in 1926 as an exchange student at Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh. After one semester, he began to work as a reporter for the Polish newspaper, and subsequently moved to Chicago and then to Detroit where he started the Hamtramck Business World in 1931.

He changed course in 1936 and opened a monument business in the metropolitan Detroit area. Bruno sold not just cemetery memorials, his work included designing and building monuments that celebrate Poland. After fifty years in the monument business, Bruno "retired" to return to the Polish newspaper he left 50 years earlier and of which he later became a partial owner. This year, he was honored by the U.S. Conference of Polish Newspapers as "the oldest Polish newspaperman working in the United States."

Actively involved in communities in both Poland and the United States, Bruno served on the Board of Governors of the Detroit Public Library, a founder of the Polish Riverfront Festival whose contributions benefit children's hospitals in Poland, and on the Board of the Polish Daily News. Bruno is a member of the Polish Century Club, the American-Polish Century Club, the Smith Old Timers, and the Monday night Lotto Club.

An avid chess player, Bruno still participates in tournaments around the world where he "wins his age division."

Bruno believes that "no one has created a better way to perpetuate history and deeds than by monuments which endure and remind future generations of the contributions of the past." A designer, not a sculptor, he set out to work with others to design and build monuments that would remind future generations of the American-Polish culture and heritage. His first monument is the Veteran's War Memorial, dedicated in Hamtramck in 1950, listing the names of the servicemen and women who died in World War II and Korea. Additional names of those who fell in the Vietnam War were subsequently added.

Bruno's other monuments depicting the arts, science and religion can be seen in the Polish room of the Ethnic Conference and Study Center at Wayne State University, Detroit Main Library, Hamtramck Public Library, Alliance College in Pennsylvania, Interlochen Music School and Academy, Detroit Science Center, and of course, his statue in Hamtramck of Pope John Paul II commemorating the first Polish Pope.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our best wishes to this remarkable man and close friend for good health and happiness as he continues his work to ensure that Poland's people and its history will live on and the role of Polish-Americans fully understood and acknowledged in the United States of America.

ANKARA'S DECISION TO SENTENCE  
LEYLA ZANA A BLATANT VIOLA-  
TION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRES-  
SION**HON. ELIZABETH FURSE**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my indignation over the decision of the Turkish government to sentence Leyla Zana, the Kurdish parliamentarian who is currently serving a 15-year sentence, to 2 additional years in prison as a blatant violation of the freedom of expression and an insult to her supporters worldwide.

This time, the Turkish authorities charge that Leyla Zana broke the law in a letter she wrote to the People Democracy Party (HADEP) to urge them to be forthcoming, diligent, decisive and to push for individual and collective freedoms. The fact that Leyla Zana has been charged with inciting racial hatred reveals that Turkey is a racist state and continues to deny the Kurds a voice in the state.

As my colleagues know, Leyla Zana is the first Kurdish woman every elected to the Turkish parliament. She won her office with more than 84 percent of the vote in her district and brought the Turkish Grand National Assembly a keen interest for human rights and a conviction that the Turkish war against the Kurds must come to an end. Last year, 153 Members of this body joined together and signed a letter to President Bill Clinton urging him to raise Leyla Zana's case with the Turkish authorities and seek her immediate and unconditional release from prison.

Leyla Zana was kept in custody from March 5, 1994, until December 7, 1994 without a conviction. On December 8, 1994, the Ankara State Security Court sentenced her and five other Kurdish parliamentarians to various years in prison. Leyla Zana was accused of making a treasonous speech in Washington, DC., other speeches elsewhere, and wearing a scarf that bore the Kurdish colors of green, red, and yellow. This year marks her fifth year behind the bars.

Today, in Turkish Kurdistan, 40,000 people have lost their lives. More than 3,000 Kurdish villages have been destroyed. Over 3 million residents have become destitute refugees. Despite several unilateral cease-fires by the Kurdish side, the Turkish army continues to pursue policies of hatred, torture and murder, and genocide of the Kurdish people.

Mr. Speaker, as I finish my sixth year in office as a Member of the United States Congress, I find it outrageous that the government of Turkey, after so much outcry, after so much petitioning and after so much publicity would dare to punish her again incensing her friends and supporters all over the world. There is only one word that comes to my mind and it is, fear, Mr. Speaker. The government of Turkey is afraid of Leyla Zana and it thinks it can lock her away forever. That was the story of those who locked Nelson Mandela. The longest nights, Mr. Speaker, give way to bright dawns. Mr. Mandela is a public servant now. And the world is grateful.

People like Leyla Zana who utter the words of reconciliation and accommodation need to be embraced, validated, and freed. I urge the government of Turkey to set aside its convic-

tion of Leyla Zana and free her immediately, and I urge my colleagues and government to condemn her conviction and make her release a priority.

IN HONOR OF FRANK VELTRI

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayor Frank Veltri of Plantation, FL. He is retiring after 24 years of service in this role, the culmination of a long history of public service to the community of South Florida.

Frank Veltri's private sector career began in 1932 at the age of 20. He was auditor for the Dinkler Hotel System before moving onto a more daring pursuit in 1942. It was in that year that Frank became a flight instructor and flight commander for the RAF British Flight Training School Number 5 at Clewiston, FL. Frank settled into a niche following his stint as a flight instructor and became quite involved at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Miami, Beginning work at this association in 1945, his rise in stature is quite astonishing. Starting as a teller, assistant auditor, and chief accountant at the Association in Miami, Frank ultimately rose to the positions of Comptroller, Vice President, and Executive Vice President-Treasurer of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Broward County, FL.

Broward County has profited immensely from the dedication and hard work of Frank Veltri. As far back as 1953, when Frank initially joined the Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce, he became involved in all types of civic matters. He has been the Chief of the Plantation Volunteer Fire Department as well as the Director of the Fort Lauderdale Chapter of the American Red Cross. Additionally, he has been a member of the Plantation Chamber of Commerce, serving as both its Director and President. Lastly, Frank was elected to serve on the Plantation Council, a predecessor to his Mayoral election in 1975. Since 1975, he has been reelected for 5 consecutive four-year terms. This is truly a testament to the quality of his work for the people of South Florida.

The list of Committees on which Frank has served is also quite extensive. He has been a Member of the Broward County Metropolitan Planning Organization since 1977. In the early 1980's, Frank was a member of the Plantation Health Facilities Authority and the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. In addition, he has been a Board Member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mr. Speaker, I am simply one person who has chosen to formally recognize Frank's hard work, but by no means am I the first to do so. Governor Graham appointed Frank to be a Member of the Crime 2000 Conference in 1982: this is surely an example of the high level of dedication that Mayor Veltri has shown throughout his years of public service.

Though the civic arena is obviously very important to Frank Veltri, it is safe to say that Frank wears other important hats. He is also a loving husband, father, and grandfather. Simply put, I can't think of anything more important than one's relationship with their family.

In summary, all who know him or know of him will surely agree that Frank Veltri is an extraordinary individual. His tireless devotion to the residents of South Florida will be forever remembered. We all owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude.

#### THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, last December I attended the international global warming summit in Kyoto, Japan. I took with me to the meeting information I had gathered at three hearings I convened in my Science Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment. At those hearings, where the Subcommittee took testimony from experts in climatology, it became obvious that there is no clear scientific consensus on which the Administration can base its claim that human-induced global warming is harming our planet.

Over the next few days I will submit for the RECORD portions of studies that bring to light the weaknesses in the Kyoto Protocol. Today, I am submitting an Executive Summary of an analysis of the agreement conducted by the Business Roundtable. The summary gives an excellent account of the key issues of concern regarding the Protocol, making clear that the agreement has serious flaws in terms of its ability to improve the environment without harming the economy:

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL: A GAP ANALYSIS

In an in-depth analysis of an international agreement to curb greenhouse-gas emissions, The Business Roundtable finds that the accord, known as the Kyoto Protocol, contains major gaps that must be filled before its impact on the world's environment and economy can be evaluated. The Business Roundtable recognizes that the Protocol is only a first step toward a comprehensive agreement to reduce emissions, but urges the Clinton Administration not to sign the Kyoto Protocol until these gaps have been addressed.

Background: On December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change reached an agreement, known as the Kyoto Protocol, that sets legally binding limits on the mandated emissions of greenhouse gases from 38 industrialized countries. Global carbon emissions would continue to increase under the agreement because it exempts Developing Countries—including China, India, Mexico, Brazil, and 130 others—from any commitments to limit their rapidly growing emissions. Continued growth in energy demand, and thus greenhouse-gas emissions, by Developing Countries will more than offset the reductions made by Developed Countries. President Clinton is expected to sign the Kyoto Protocol later this year, but he does not intend to submit the agreement to the Senate for its constitutional role of advice and consent until "key" Developing Countries agree to "participate meaningfully" in the effort.

#### KEY ISSUES OF CONCERN

The targets and timetables would require the United States to make significant and immediate cuts in energy use. The Protocol would require the U.S. to reduce emissions 7 percent below 1990 levels by 2008-2012, an unprecedented 41 percent reduction in pro-

jected emission levels. The process of Senate ratification and the subsequent lengthy domestic implementation process post-ratification would leave the U.S. very little time to make the painful choices regarding energy use that will be necessary to achieve these reductions. In addition, because the Protocol sets different targets for each industrialized country and the target is based on what is now an eight-year old baseline, the U.S. in effect will shoulder a disproportionate level of reduction and may be placed at a competitive disadvantage.

Unless the Developing Countries also commit to emission reductions, the Protocol is incomplete and will not work. The Byrd-Hagel Resolution unanimously adopted by the U.S. Senate in July 1997 states that the U.S. should not be a signatory to any protocol unless it mandates "new specific scheduled commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse-gas emissions for the Developing Country Parties within the same compliance period." Many Developing Countries are rapidly growing their economies and will become the largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the next 15-20 years. Greenhouse gases know no boundaries, and stabilization of greenhouse-gas concentrations cannot be achieved without global participation in a limitation-reduction effort. Moreover, regulating the emissions of only a handful of countries could lead to the migration of energy-intensive production—such as the chemicals, steel, petroleum refining, aluminum and mining industries—from the industrialized countries to the growing Developing Countries.

Certain carbon "sinks" may be used to offset emission reductions, but the Protocol does not establish how sinks will be calculated. Carbon sinks, a natural system that absorbs carbon dioxide, have tremendous potential as a means of reducing emissions, but too much is currently unknown to make a fair determination. It is unclear how sinks might help the U.S. reach its emission-reduction commitment and, though the Parties to the Convention will work to develop rules and guidelines for sinks in Buenos Aires, the rules cannot be adopted until after the Protocol enters into force.

The Protocol Contains no mechanisms for compliance and enforcement.

Simply put, it would be inappropriate for any country to ratify a legally binding international agreement which lacks compliance guidelines and enforcement mechanisms. The Protocol outlines a system of domestic monitoring with oversight by international review teams, but what constitutes compliance and who judges it will not be determined until after the Protocol enters into force. The means of enforcement—also unknown—is equally critical, since a country's noncompliance could give it a competitive advantage over the U.S., and eviscerate the agreement's environmental goals.

The Protocol includes flexible, market-based mechanisms to achieve emission reductions, but it does not establish how these mechanisms would work and to what extent they could be used. The U.S. intends to rely heavily on market-based mechanisms to find the most efficient and cost-effective ways to reduce emissions. But until the rules and regulations are established it is uncertain how effective these mechanisms will be and to what extent they can be used by companies. Many countries are resisting these market-based mechanisms and their reluctance may hinder the development of adequate free-market guidelines. The absence of many countries from the marketplace, and the possible limitations and restrictions on the marketplace, could render these mechanisms useless or of little value.

The Protocol leaves the door open for the imposition of mandatory policies and meas-

ures to meet commitments. Just as the U.S. favors flexible market mechanisms, the European Union and many Developing Countries favor harmonized, mandatory "command-and-control" policies and measures—such as carbon taxes and CAFE standards—to meet commitments, and they will have numerous opportunities to seek adoption of these policies.

Finally, the procedures for ratification of, and amendment to, the Kyoto Protocol make it difficult to remedy before it enter into force. The Protocol may not be amended, nor can rules and guidelines be adopted, until after the Protocol enters, into force. The Clinton Administration is now considering the negotiation of a separate or supplemental protocol to attain necessary additional commitments, but this approach would open all issues to further negotiation.

The Business Roundtable believes that the Congress and the American people cannot evaluate the Kyoto Protocol until the Administration sets out a plan as to how it intends to meet the targets of the Protocol. To place the magnitude of the U.S. reduction commitments in perspective, it is the equivalent of having to eliminate all current emissions for either the U.S. transportation sector, or the utilities sector (residential and commercial sources), or industry. The Administration needs to detail how targets in the Protocol will be met, and how the burden will be distributed among the various sectors of the economy.

The Business Roundtable feels it is imperative that a public dialogue take place on the major issues highlighted in our Gap Analysis before the Protocol becomes the law of the land and government agencies begin to write regulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO CARNEY CAMPION

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 8, 1998*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Carney Campion, General Manager, Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District. Mr. Campion will retire from his position on November 30, after 23 years of dedicated work to the Bridge District.

During Mr. Campion's tenure, the Golden Gate Bridge and associated transportation services have undergone numerous service and safety improvements. Achieving these improvements has required a combination of vision and commitment. Through his effective leadership, Mr. Campion has ensured that the Golden Gate Bridge remains one of San Francisco's most lauded landmarks.

Among his many accomplishments, Mr. Campion has worked with the San Francisco Bay Delegation to secure \$51.8 million in federal funding for the seismic retrofitting of the Golden Gate Bridge, received approval for a median barrier to eliminate two-way accidents, redecked the Bridge, instituted public safety patrols and placed crises phones in key locations to deter suicides, and developed specifications for an electronic toll system. In addition, under Mr. Campion, the Bridge District became the first public transit system in the Bay Area to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act.

However, these significant accomplishments are only a part of Mr. Campion's overall commitment to continuing and strengthening the